

THE STERLING ADVOCATE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, IDENTICAL IN INTEREST WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE.

VOL. III.

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—MANUFACTURER OF—
Saddles, Harness, Brides, Halters, etc.
I carry the largest and most complete line of general Saddle Goods in the city.
All work made of first-class material and by skilled workmen. Call and examine stock and learn prices.
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Wool Carding.

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Jeans Blankets Flannels,
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We would respectfully inform all of the above goods at low down prices, and guarantee the very best of work. Wool from a distance carded into rolls and returned to owner in quick time. Full weight of rolls in return guaranteed.
All the work up in strong sheets and it will be returned in good order.
Cash paid for wool or goods given in exchange. Will pay highest price for rendered tallow, in cakes or barrels, or exchange Soap for it. Prices for manufacturing furnished on application and price list sent.
Agents for the best Sheep Dip sold.

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Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of

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Doors of all sizes,
Sash—Clips and Unglazed,
Window and Door Frames,
Moulding and Brackets of all kinds,
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Have made a great change in their Clothing and shoe business. They have the goods to suit both rich and poor, young and old, at prices unheard of. We are selling new suits at 75c up to \$1.00. New shoes at 50c up to \$1.00. Also great bargains in Hats, Caps, & Gent's Furnishing Goods.

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24 South Mayville Street,
Opposite Opera-House.

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AND

Real Estate.

LOWEST RATES.
CHOICEST COMPANIES.
PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.
—OF ANY AND ALL AGENCIES.—

Josiah Indsay,

—AGENT ON—

C. & O. RAILROAD,

West of Depot,
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Manufacturer and dealer in Tobacco, Hardware, Lumber and Lumber. We make our business, which is booming, by doing the best work and offering the lowest prices on all our goods.

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MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY.

Offers his services to the people of Montgomery and surrounding counties. Prompt attention given to all sales of Personal Property and Real Estate. Terms Reasonable.

GENERAL NEWS.

At St. Louis Tuesday Judge James C. Norville, of the Criminal Court, committed suicide by taking poison. Criticism of his court and conduct by the Post-Dispatch caused him to bring suit against the paper for alleged libel, and he also instituted proceedings for criminal libel against the paper's editors. It is thought that his mind became unbalanced by these troubles. He left a note saying he had determined not to kill F. D. White, the chief editor of the paper, preferring suicide to murder. There were four other suicides in St. Louis shortly after the Judge killed himself.

Mr. Ballard Smith, editor-in-chief of the New York World, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by Mr. Pulitzer, the proprietor of the World. The cause of Mr. Smith's withdrawal is said to be his editorial policy regarding the Homestead strike. Under his leadership the World took ultra grounds in defense of the strikers.

A telephone message from Groel, in the foothills, twelve miles from Reddy, Cal., says the Visalia train robbers are on Nigger Creek, ten miles from Groel, surrounded by a posse of over fifty armed men. The officers are confident of a capture of the desperadoes if they get no further in the mountains.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Chicago Musical Union to secure the arrest of the members of the famous Thirteenth Battalion Band, of Hamilton, Ont., as it passed through that city en route to Denver, on the allegation that it had come into this country in violation of the alien labor law.

In a published interview Director General Davis, of the World's Columbian Commission, is quoted as saying that Congress had really given the Fair \$3,383,800, or \$788,000 more than it is generally understood the bill called for.

The name of Marshall Cushing, the Private Secretary to Postmaster General Wanamaker, is prominently mentioned as a probable successor to First Assistant Postmaster General Whitfield, soon to retire.

A horrible accident happened in County H, west of Guthrie, C. T. A man, his wife and four children were en route in a wagon when their team ran away, and dashing over a precipice, killed every one of the six.

Copies of President Harrison's proclamation, calling on armed men to disperse, have been shot to pieces where posted in Wyoming. This is supposed to be the work of "treacher" sympathizers.

Wm. Stuerling and Miss Annie Stuerling, first cousins, who reside in St. Louis, after unsuccessful attempts to marry in three States, came to Louisville, obtained license, and were wed.

At Winslow, thirty miles north of Van Dusen, Ark., an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the "Frisco" passenger train. It is believed to have been the Dalton gang.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Louisiana, at St. Louis, adopted a resolution demanding that the World's Fair be kept open on Sunday.

The house over the vault at the Jewish cemetery, at Prestou and Woodbine streets, Louisville, was set on fire and burned.

Al Howard, of Chicago, won \$8,000 from the pool rooms. He accepted 1 odds on Louie, a Kentucky filly who ran at Garfield Park.

The Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company, of Fort Payne, Ala., has been placed in the hands of a receiver on the application of a minority of the bondholders.

About forty high-salaried and ornate officers of the Geological Bureau will be dropped on account of the reduction of the annual appropriation.

Representative Wm. T. Ellis was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention of the Second district, at Henderson, Ky., Tuesday.

Practical Tariff Work.

"Speaking of the tariff," said a New York merchant, "make these. On those that run over 100 threads to the square inch the duty is 35 per cent. On those that run 100 threads or less the duty is 50 per cent. This makes a plain discrimination in favor of the wealthier classes, who can afford to buy a fine grade of linen. The poor people, who have to use the coarse and cheap kind, have to pay more for it in proportion than the wealthier citizens do for theirs. Of course, this idea was to protect the American manufacturer of linen. The thing has been tried, but, save for the manufacture of the cheaper grades of crash, it has proved a failure.

"Take worsted dress goods," too, on which we pay an ad valorem and a weight duty, also. Here's something that costs \$4 on the other side. That is, 60 cents. The ad valorem duty is 50 per cent.—that makes the goods cost 90 cents a yard. It weighs thirteen ounces to the yard and the weight duty is 44 cents a pound, or 37 cents per yard. So a yard of stuff costs us:

Original cost.....\$4.00
Weight......37
Total.....\$4.37

"That we sell for \$1.50 per yard, and the cost of it in England was only 60 cents.

And here are Roubaix goods—a common serge, that cost 24 cents originally, and cost us 55 cents to land here. And this one cost us 11, 10c, or 19.3 cents, in France, and landed it costs 46 cents—something like 125 per cent. increase.

"The same way, too, with coat linings; what we pay 14 cents for on the other side costs 30 cents landed here.

"In the face of all this manufacturers over there claim that they are making money. And the fact remains that we are selling more goods than ever; the people need them, and it shows that the goods are not produced on this side when they continue to buy foreign goods so lavishly."

—[New York Times.]

Practical Politics.

The Republicans are apparently making a still hunt for the Presidency. At least there is no great beating of drums and no great noise being made. On the other hand there is every effort being made to organize the party into working clubs that will secure every possible vote. Gen. Clarkson is sending out confidential letters urging the organization of Republican clubs in every precinct in the whole country and urges that these clubs parade and march and do what they can to bring to the polls every voter on election day.

Organization in every precinct is what Clarkson advises, and there is no doubt that it is the practical way to secure votes. Speech-making is well enough, banners attract attention, and campaign literature may make a few converts, but the business way to secure votes is to have every precinct organized in an intelligent manner, to have every voter's name registered, to make a thorough poll of every voting district and to have every wavering brother personally talked to and brought into line. There can be no apathy when every voting district has a score or two of active workers daily making the rounds among the voters. This is the method Senator Hill adopted to reclaim New York from the grasp of the Republicans. It is the method that has been employed by Tammany to win all of its hard-fought battles in New York City. It is the plan which the Democrats should employ this year, not only in the doubtful States, but in every State in the Union.

Organization and personal interviews are the secret of practical politics, speech-making is but an accessory. If the Democrats do not follow the example of the Republicans and organize every precinct the Republicans will win a decisive victory, just as well trained and disciplined troops always win victories over disorganized hosts. The Democrats must go at the election of Cleveland and Stevenson in a business-like manner. They must not rely upon luck power and a campaign of education.

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Carlisle On Silver.

Senator John G. Carlisle has addressed letter to John A. Lyne, of Henderson, Ky., making clear his position on the silver coinage question. He says he is opposed to free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality. No discrimination should be made in favor of one metal and against the other, nor should any discrimination be made in favor of holders of either gold or silver bullion and against the great body of people who own other kinds of property. Gold and silver bullion should be treated exactly alike in the mints of the United States—that is, that a dollar's worth of gold should be coined into a gold dollar, and a dollar's worth of silver should be coined into a silver dollar, and if no charges are made for coining the one, then no charges should be made for coining the other.

Continuing, Senator Carlisle says that, in his opinion, the declaration made upon the subject of coinage of silver by the Democratic party at its recent National Convention is perfectly sound in principle and enunciates the only true policy.

What is "American" Spelling?

What, then, do British writers mean when they animadvert upon "American spelling"? So far as I have been able to discover, the British journalists object to certain minor labor-saving improvements of American orthography, such as the dropping of k from alumacut, the omission of g from wagon, and the like; and they protest with double force, with all the strength that in them lies, against the substitution of a single l for a double l in such words as traveller, against the substitution of an s for a c in such words as defence, against the omission of a u from such words as honor, and against the transposing of the final two letters of such words as theatre. The objection to "American spelling" may lie deeper than I have here suggested, and it may have a wider application; but I have done my best to state it fully and fairly as I have deduced it from a painful perusal of many columns of execrable British writing.

Now if I have succeeded in stating honestly the extent of the British journalistic objections to "American spelling" the unprejudiced reader may be moved to ask: "Is this all? Are these few and slight and unimportant changes the cause of this mighty commotion?" One may agree with Sainte Beuve in thinking that "orthography is the beginning of literature," without discovering in these modifications from the Johnsonian canon any cause for extreme disgust. And since I have quoted Sainte Beuve once, I venture to cite him again, and to take from the same letter of March 15, 1867, his suggestion that "if we write more correctly, let it be to express especially honest feelings and just thoughts."

Feelings may be honest, though they are violent, but irritation is not the best frame of mind for just thinking. The tenacity with which some of the London newspapers are wont to defend the accepted British orthography is perhaps due to feeling rather than to thought. Lowell told us that as aesthetic hatred burst nowadays with as fierce a flame as ever once theological hatred; and any American who chances to note the force and fervor and the frequency of the obnoxious against "American spelling" in the columns of the Saturday Review, for example, and of the Athenaeum, may find himself wondering as to the date of the papal bull which declared the infidelity of contemporary British orthography, and as to the place where the council of the Church was held at which it was made an article of faith. —[Blander Matthews in Harper's Magazine.]

In Charley Lillard, a convict who escaped from the Eldridgeville prison some days ago, has been captured in Christian county.

Things Useful to Know.

Scratches and bruises may be removed from furniture by using the kernel of a walnut or a butternut.

To make the eyebrows grow better, rub common salt into them every night before going to bed.

Clean white sheepskin rugs by scrubbing them with soap or water, drying thoroughly in the sun.

In washing black wool goods before making them over, use five cents' worth of soap bark to a pailful of water. Let it stand until cold. Iron on the wrong side.

A very good and simple face tonic is ten drops of benzoin to one of rose water. Put a few drops into the wash bowl when bathing the face. Both will soften and whiten.

For eczema, use flannel cloths wrung out of very hot water and applied to the throat and chest, cover with dry ones, and renew with hot as soon as the others commence to cool.

Unightly marks caused by the dripping of water in marble basins or water-closet bowls may be removed by rubbing with a cloth or old tooth brush dipped in pulverized chalk or ammonia. —[Good Housekeeping.]

Practical Sayings.

If the oven should be too hot at any time, place a pan filled with water in it, and the heat will be lessened.

To test the freshness of eggs, drop them in a dish of water, and if the small end comes to the top they are fresh.

To make lips or blanch a nice color, moisten the top of them with a little sweet milk just before they are put into the oven.

For iron rust, lay in kerosene oil and let it remain some time. The oil will loosen the rust so that it will come off.

A tablespoonful of powdered borax dissolved in the bath will prove very invigorating, as well as soften the water so that it will feel like velvet.

To take oil out of carpets or woollen put on buckwheat flour, and brush it off very carefully into a dustpan. Keep on applying till all of the grease has been absorbed.

Cut glass should be first thoroughly washed and dried, then rubbed with prepared chalk, using a soft brush, and being careful not to neglect any of the crevices. This will give it a fine polish. —[Good Housekeeping.]

The following story comes from Prisque, Isle d'Orléans, Mich.: "Mrs. Shaw had laid the baby down in the grass and returned to the house for a few moments when an enormous eagle swooped down on the infant, and sunk its talons into the little one's flesh and clothing and took flight with it. The mother heard her baby's cry, and her shrieks brought the father. Mr. Shaw at once mounted a horse, and, armed with a rifle, rode to the shore of a near-by lake where he knew there was an eagle's eyrie in the cliffs.

Shaw arrived in time to see two eagles hovering above a crag of rock, filling the air with their cries and battling for possession of the baby that lay high upon the cliff. Before the father had reached the summit one of the eagles had fallen to the ground, while the other had again taken up the child for another flight.

Shaw fired and the bird and baby fell into the water. The frantic father plunged into the lake and caught up the body, but the little one was dead. He took it home with the bodies of the two eagles, one of which had been killed in the fight over the prey.

Cholera infantum has lost its terrors since the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. When that remedy is used and the treatment as directed with each bottle is followed, a cure is certain. Mrs. Fanny Lauderdale, of Cook County, Ill., says it cured her baby of cholera infantum after several other remedies had failed. The child was so low "that he seemed almost beyond the aid of human hands or reach of any medicine," but Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured him. 25 and 50c. bottles for sale by T. G. Julian.

THE ADVOCATE.

Advocate Publishing Company.

MT. STERLING, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1892

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

For Circuit Judge,
JOHN E. COOPER,
Of Montgomery County.

For Commonwealth's Attorney,
C. W. NEBBITT,
Of Bath County.

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK,
HENRY R. BLIGHT.

FOR SHERIFF,
JNO. C. RICHARDSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce Hon. C. R. Brooks, of Mt. Sterling, Montgomery county, as a candidate for the 55th Congress from the Tenth District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Henry D. Combs as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Menefee county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

To the Democrats of the First Appellate District:

I am a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, subject to the action of the Democratic party. The county conventions have been called for August 13, 1892, and the general Convention for August 18, 1892, at Carlisleburg. Your support is respectfully solicited.

J. H. HAZELRIGG.

FOR JAILER.

To the Democrats of Montgomery County: I am a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic party, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Tipton. In connection with this announcement it is proper for me to state that if elected I have agreed that all the profits of the office, except a very small salary for myself, shall be paid to the widow of Mr. Tipton, just as she is receiving under my appointment. Your support is solicited.

Respectfully
J. M. BEST.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF LAW.

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, taxing the labor of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered."—National Democratic Platform.

THE TRUE FAITH EXPONDED BY GROVER CLEVELAND.

Never has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented us. Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them, in the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life, an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil, while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit the injustice is perpetuated.

We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with advantage, while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection. Our workmen are still told the tale, oft repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase—while as they listen scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection, that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workman receives from those made selfish and envious by unjust government favors.

We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold tariff laws.—(Cleveland's speech accepting Democratic nomination for President.

LET THE CALLED JADE WING.

"Let the Democrats withdraw their patronage if they want to. It is all right. We can do without them. We have money enough to get along without them."

This is what C. H. Duty, editor of the Gazette, said at the front door of the Sentinel-Democrat office Saturday noon.—Sentinel-Democrat.

The Republicans propose to place a full county ticket in the field. A nomination for Congress in this district, and possibly for Circuit Judge, will also be made, but they propose to allow Judge Holt to make the race without being handicapped by a nomination.

Already they have entered upon a still humbler campaign in this county. They are secretly at work to see if there is any opportunity to slip up on the Democrats. The secret ballot is what they are basing their hopes upon largely. But no Democrat will vote for a Republican this fall when he remembers:

The Force Bill,
The Robber Tariff,
The Republican Extravagance.

The action of Gov. Buchanan, of Tennessee, in commuting the death sentence pronounced upon Col. H. Clay King for the murdered David Panton at Memphis, to imprisonment for life, is receiving the condemnation it merits. Kentucky's two United States Senators come in for a share of condemnation for exerting each his influence upon Buchanan to commute the sentence. The action of the Governor was a deadly blow to the faith of the people in the ability of the law to protect life. It is just such actions as this that encourages lynch law.

Governor Brown does emphatically that he took any part in asking for a commutation of the sentence of Col. H. Clay King. He says: "This statement was made several days ago, and I authorized its contradiction. The statement is false. I wrote no such letter to Gov. Buchanan or any one else. I positively refused to do so, or to sign any petition on the subject. If Governor Buchanan has received what purports to be a letter from me on this subject it is a base forgery."

Never had the Democratic party brighter prospects than in the coming campaign. On their part it will be an aggressive fight while the Republicans wait upon the defensive all along the line. Then too the people are becoming fully alive to the fact that the success of the Republican Party this fall means a Force Bill, with its unmeasured evils and a yet more burdensome Tariff Bill with Pension Frauds and Steals without number. Grover Cleveland will be our next President.

The General Assembly adopted a resolution condemning proposition to draw pay during the recess the legislature will take. Notwithstanding this it said some of the members insist that they will endeavor to obtain their per diem by process of law, the resolution not affecting the question of legality. Auditor Norman, however, says he will refuse to issue warrants for per diem during the vacation.

Cleveland left a full Treasury.

What has become of that large surplus, so large that it seemed a menace to the country, that covered the vaults of the Treasury when Cleveland retired? The people will hold the Republican party responsible for its disappearance.

The Force Bill.

The Robber Tariff.
Republican extravagance.

These are the issues of the present campaign. The Gazette favors them all.

Grover Cleveland is getting a blamed sight too handy with his pen. Better put her by Grover till time to write your first message to Congress. For purposes of killing a candidate the business end of "the pen" is mightier than the word.

The Pittsburgh police are discovering plots to assassinate Manager Frick some more. It is claimed Anarchist Aaronstam, of New York a friend of Bergman, has paid Pittsburgh a visit on murder bent.

The Republican party is pledged to the Force Bill, which as Whitlaw Reid would have us remember is good for Thirty Tariff Bills.

MCKINLEY AND WAGES.

In answer to the claim of the Protectionist that wages have not been reduced under the McKinley bill, and that labor is prosperous, Representative John De Witt Warner has presented to Congress the instructive collection of facts concerning strikes and wage reductions which he first prepared for The Weekly World.

In October, 1890, he found eight strikes, all in protected industries, and all due to a decrease of wages. In November there were two, nine of which were in protected industries. In December there were twelve, all in protected industries.

The list is brought down to July 20, 1892, and in addition to those mentioned includes about four hundred strikes as the result of wage reductions.

There is nothing so discouraging to those who insist that high tariffs mean high wages as facts like these, although on its face the contention that an employer of labor will give higher wages because he receives higher prices is absurd. The protected employers of this country give such wages as they are compelled to give by the condition of a labor market which comprises the entire world.

There is no highest-tariff tax on a foreign workman, and if a protected manufacturer finds the domestic workman too high he procures a cheaper foreigner, the Contract Labor law to the contrary notwithstanding. Labor gets what it can and the rate of wages depends upon the laws of supply and demand now precisely as it would depend upon it with lower tariff taxes.

The fallaciousness of the pretense that labor is benefited by the McKinley act is indicated further by the following extracts, the one from Senator Aldrich's speech and the other from the Iron Age, a well informed organ protection.

SENATOR ALDRICH. THE IRON AGE, JULY 28. Protection has been the cause of the depression of the iron industry in this country. It has caused the iron industry to be a mere parasite on the foreign industry. It has caused the iron industry to be a mere parasite on the foreign industry. It has caused the iron industry to be a mere parasite on the foreign industry.

This is the manner in which the McKinley act has realized the expectations of its originators and promoters, and the sooner it is repealed and something better put in its place, the better for American industries and American labor, as well as for American consumers.—(N. Y. World.

Mt. Sterling will be one hundred years old the coming 17th of December. The town, then in Clark County, was established by an act (No. 52) of the First Kentucky Legislature. It was located on the lands of Enoch Smith, Hugh Forbes, John Judy and Samuel Spurgeon. The act establishing the town was approved December 17, 1792. It would be fitting that the Centennial of our city's existence be celebrated in a suitable manner. What say our progressive business men about an observance of our one hundredth birthday?

Hon. C. R. Brooks' Appointments.

Hon. C. R. Brooks Candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from this District will speak at the following places:

Freuchburg - - - today
Hazel Greene Wednesday, Aug. - 18
Campton Thursday, Aug. - 18
Trenton Friday, Aug. - 19
Clay City Saturday, Aug. - 20

Speaking begins at 1 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all men of whatever political faith to attend.

The Winchester Fair begins Tuesday, Sept. 13, and continues five days. There are some large stakes offered, and in every respect the meeting promises to be a splendid one. See an advertisement in another column.

A special received from Frankfort yesterday evening says: "Governor Brown has just vetoed the Corporation Bill, and also the Revenue Bill."

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar at Denver elected Hugh McCurdy of Michigan, Grand Commander, and W. Larue Thomas, of Danville Ky., Deputy Grand Master. The organization of the Secretorial Guild was perfected and officers elected. It was decided to hold the convocation of 1895 in Boston.

RACKET STORE.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY

We will sell warranted Fast Black Hosiery for 22 cents per pair, Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests for 30 cents, worth 50 cents; a beautiful Vest at 45 cents, worth 65 cents; Children's Mull Hats and Caps at cost. Orders left with us for "Domestic" patrons will receive prompt attention. Ev-4-10 for the completion for sale here.

N. M. FEENEY.

NO. 21 WEST MAIN STREET, MT. STERLING, KY.

THE BEST

\$4 WATCH

IN THE WORLD

JONES' JEWELRY STORE.

EAST MAIN STREET.

JAMES D. HAZELRIGG.

Successor to Wells & Hazelrigg.

HAS SOME

SPECIAL BARGAINS

He is offering in Dress Goods, Notions and Ladies Shoes. Call and examine Goods and Prices.

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PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS.

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For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
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\$12.50 MONTREAL AND RETURN

Via C. H. & D. and Canadian Pacific, Thursday, September 8th.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. announces grand and cheap excursions, leaving Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Thursday, September 8th, via Detroit and Ottawa, to picturesque Montreal and historic Quebec. The rate from Cincinnati or Indianapolis will be \$12.50 to Montreal and return, and \$15.00 to Quebec and return. Correspondingly cheap rates are announced from all points on the C. H. & D., its branches and connections. Tickets will be good to return until September 28th, and will allow stop-overs returning at all points east of and including Toronto. Secure your sleeping car berths, tickets, etc., early. Call on or address C. H. & D., agent, or E. O. McCormick, C. P. and T. A., Cincinnati, O.

Judge W. H. Holt is organizing his force preparatory to making hardhit notwithstanding the judge is independent, no Democrat is admitted into his meetings; but Republicans need no pass-word. The Judge is a Republican, a follower of the ranker kind of the g. o. p.

THE Sixth Session OF

Goodwin's Male High School

WILL BEGIN

Sept. 5, 1892

For catalogue giving cost, etc., address

M. J. Goodwin, A. M., Principal

Musical Instruments.

We represent the most celebrated piano and organs, the best known to the world.

PIANOS.

Hazleton Brothers', Bush & Gerts', Smith & Barnes', Kingsbury, Ivers & Pond's.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin's and Chicago Cottage.

We also handle the best and latest improved

Sewing Machines.

The world's two leaders: WHEELER & WILSON New No. 9 and the NEW HOME.

Both Musical Instruments and sewing Machines we sell at the lowest prices and give purchaser all the time needed to meet payments, which are monthly and easy. No more than can be saved up.

Office at residence on Richmond avenue.

E. L. Dawson & Son.
MT. STERLING, KY.

Old Kentucky Route.

N. N. AND M. V. CO., E. D.

---Short Line to---

Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Old Point and the Sea-Shore.

---THE DIRECT LINE TO---

Lexington, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chattanooga, Memphis.

---AND ALL POINTS---
West and Northwest, South and Southwest.

IN EFFECT JANUARY 4, 1891.

East Bound	Fast Limited	Arden	Arden	Arden
Lexington	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00
Winchester	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00
Mt. Sterling	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00
West Bound				
Lexington	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00
Winchester	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00
Mt. Sterling	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00

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Mt. Sterling	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00

LIMITED VENTURELLE EXPRESS runs between Lexington and Winchester, daily except Sunday. It carries passengers and freight. It is the only train in the country that carries passengers and freight between Lexington and Winchester, daily except Sunday.

For full information in regard to rates, routes, etc., apply to any agent of this connecting line, or to H. E. Huntington, O. L. Brown, V. P. & M. T. P. A.

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G. W. Barney, W. S. Harrison,
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THE CLARK COUNTY

FAIR!

WINCHESTER, KY.

Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

TWO TROTTER RACES

EACH DAY.

Liberal Purses and Premiums!
Pony Races, Bicycle Races, Balloon Ascensions.

---And Other---
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

---Reduced rates on all railroads. Ladies and children admitted free on the first day. Write to the Secretary for a catalogue.

H. M. Jones, President.

W. H. Garner, Secretary.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MUSIC CLASS.

I will re-open my class in music at my residence No. 35 East High street, Monday, September 5, 1892. Call on me for prices.

Mrs. J. R. WILSON.

33.

THE ADVOCATE.

THE SOUTH'S PROGRESS.

The New York Herald, in a recent editorial, says:

"In the August Forum Mr. Richard H. Edmonds draws a bright picture picture of Southern industrial progress and prosperity. It is a picture full of significance and one on which the whole country may look with pleasure.

A dozen years ago the Southern vegetable and fruit trade was insignificant. To-day it amounts to fifty million dollars a year, and is increasing, with a promise that the South is to become the market garden of the North. From Norfolk alone more than five million dollars' worth of vegetables and fruits are yearly sent to Northern markets. Georgia sends more than ten thousand carloads of watermelons and from three to four million boxes of oranges.

The yield of cotton the great Southern staple, has nearly doubled in ten years, reaching nine million bales in 1891. There has been a marvelous advance in the production of rice, sugar and tobacco. The grain product increased during the decade from four hundred to nearly seven hundred million bushels. The value of chief agricultural products was, nearly two hundred million dollars greater in 1891 than in 1881.

Ten years ago the annual output of coal mines was six million tons; to-day it is twenty-three millions. There is less than half a million tons of pig iron were produced; now the output is two millions. Then the capital invested in cottonseed oil mills was three and a half million dollars; now it is thirty millions. In Southern cotton mills twenty thousand more operatives are employed now than ten years ago. In railroad building and traffic, in commerce and business, corresponding strides have been made. The railroad mileage has been nearly doubled. The rise of exports from Southern ports amounts to nearly one hundred million dollars. National banks have increased in number from two hundred and twenty to six hundred and forty, while their capital has risen from forty-five million to a hundred million dollars. In 1881 the assessed value of property in the South was less than three billion dollars; in 1891 it was nearly five billions.

These are merely some items of ten years Southern progress. The resources of the South are boundless. Its coal and iron deposits, "always the foundation for the greatest prosperity, are so great as to defy competition." Its forests of hard wood suggest vast industrial possibilities. "In the great mineral and timber belt which stretches from Virginia to Northern Alabama there is a concentration of mineral and timber wealth greater than can be found in any other equal area in America or Europe with ideal conditions for its profitable development."

Such in outline is the story of Southern progress and promise told by Mr. Edmonds. It is full and rosy as it is full of a picture of fancy. It bristles with facts and figures that give it the element of reality.

To the cycle, the pessimist, the calamity prophet it may be discouraging. To every one who rejoices in national progress it is something for congratulation. Southern prosperity is American prosperity.

All praise to the South for its achievements. All success to its future enterprise.

But a few years ago its territory was dotted with fresh battle fields that told memorable stories of devastation. Its people were impoverished. Its industries paralyzed, its future clouded. Devastated by war, oppressed by reconstruction legislation, menaced by Northern political domination, the South has shown a pluck and enterprise and achieved a success that can not fail to command the admiration of the world. May it move steadily on in the highway of industrial and commercial progress.

A wonderful spring, so it is alleged has been discovered in Gretna county. The water is cold and colorless, but when applied to dress goods or carpets colors them a deep red. The flesh of persons who bathe in it is turned to a light blood red, and when applied to the hair it blondines it. It is said a number of families in the neighborhood have used the water for years.

Agricultural Notes.

The hay crop is reported large, but of doubtful quality, owing to many weeds.

The Texas hay crop from wild and cultivated grasses is estimated at \$1,300,387.

In Central New York the hop-growers have combined to hold last year's crop at advanced prices.

Two-thirds of a full average crop of corn and 95 per cent. of a full average of wheat is predicted for Iowa.

The juice of the grapes sold in increasing quantities every year as a summer drink.

The peach crop in Georgia is reported good; in Delaware, light; a full crop is expected in California.

According to present indications there will be about half the usual apple crop in New York State.

The late Charles Downing is reported to have said: "If I could have but one year I would take the Sheldon."

A Montana exchange says that grain—both oats and wheat—is late, but a fine harvest is expected, especially of excellent winter wheat.

At the recent International Millers' Exhibition in London, England, the champion gold medal for the best wheat was awarded to an exhibit of Red Life from Manitoba.

Prof. G. W. Atkinson, of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been elected Professor of Botany at Cornell University, in place of Prof. Dudley, resigned.

Advices from Australia are to the effect that the wheat crop will be about the same in Australia and New Zealand this year as last, with a surplus of 12,000,000 sheep bushels for export.

D. D. Johnson, of the West Virginia station, tabulated notes for six new varieties of tomatoes, showing date of ripening and the average daily and weekly yields during the bearing season. The varieties are commended in the following order: Brandywine, Ignotum, Cumberland Red, Early Market, Champion, Atlantic Prize and the Mikado or Turner Hybrid.

Facts and Fancies.

Big Rapids, Mich., has a co-operative society of 130 people, the object of which is to keep one another in employment.

The Mexico, (Mo.) papers are commending the study of anatomy to a young lady of that city who blew into a friend's right ear in order to get a bug out of her left.

The mustache worn by a clergyman in Knox, Ind., aroused the displeasure of his congregation to such an extent that he was asked to shave it off. He refused and tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

A little baby crawled into the arms of its dead mother, Mrs. W. H. Ferguson, of Galesville, Mich. The child was fast asleep when the father came home and found the mother lying a corpse in the wood shed.

Charles Coolidge, of Tacoma, Wash., could not get a marriage license some time ago because he forgot the name of his bride. He knew her first name was Kittie, but could not remember her last name.

A missionary among the Indians in Manitoba said in a gathering of Christians that he was acquainted with a chief whose name was Man-Afrak-of-Sobody. He married a dusky Xanthippe, and before the honeymoon was over called the tribe together and asked to have his name changed.

The worst convict in the Missouri penitentiary is a man named Johnson. He once made an attempt to escape by setting the prison on fire, and \$300,000 worth of property was destroyed. He recently attempted lassoing a keeper with a lasso made of lead ticking, but was not strong enough to overpower him, and was himself forced back in his cell, which he had ingeniously unlocked.

The Boston Transcript thinks that the days of chivalry are not dead when two young ladies of Old England families and the education are setting up a school for freedmen in the "black belt" of Alabama, having bought the land and built a large house for the school and a little one to live in—all in the backwoods and in a country where there are 2,500 blacks to only 200 white.

CLIPPINGS.

Belgium's telephones are run by the Government.

An express engine consumes not gallons of water per mile.

The first banana was brought to the United States about fifty years ago.

Eight Indiana counties bear the names of heroes of the battle of Tippecanoe.

James Payn says the bludgeon Bismarck gives a deadlier wound than the rapier Satire.

Bismarck has orders enough if worn three deep to cover a man six feet across the shoulders.

The diving apparatus is one of the latest objects to which the telephone has been applied.

Two little islands—Zanzibar and Pemba—turnish four-fifths of the cloves consumed by the world.

It is not yet certain whether Venezuela is enjoying a revolt or a revolution. But flour is \$90 a barrel in Caracas.

The best time to settle of the valley plants is in the early fall, from the middle of September to the last of October.

India rubber trees grow wild all over Lee county, Fla. At Fort Myers they are the chief shade and ornamental trees.

The largest and longest stone bridge in the world is over an arm of the China sea, five miles long, with 300 arches, each seventy feet high.

The magnifying lens is believed to have been known to the ancients, but in modern times was brought into use by Roger Bacon in 1262.

There are \$1,400,000,000 in gold in circulation throughout the world, and good authority asserts that \$1,000,000 of it is lost annually by wear.

The highest viaduct in the world has just been erected in Bolivia over the river Lea, 9,883 feet above the sea level and 4,008 feet above the river.

Mr. Blaine may be seen hunting mushrooms in the early morning, says a Bar Harbor correspondent. That's the time to pluck them tender, when the dew is on them.

Ten-year-old Edith Brill, of Woolwich, England, has received the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving one of two little boys who fell into King William's Dock.

Collectors of curios complain of the "protective" tariff on ancient armor. But the whole subject seems to involve protection; that's what the knights wore the armor for.

Gen. Grant's mother, father and maiden sister are buried in a Cincinnati cemetery, their last resting place being marked by a modest granite monument designed by Gen. Grant himself.

More than a fourth of the gold and more than a third of the silver produced throughout the world in the year 1891 was mined in the United States.

At Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, alone 1,200 men and women are employed in the lobster industry. Five million is the annual catch, which represents \$180,000 in value.

A pneumatic tube connects Paris with Berlin. It is used for postal purposes, and makes it possible for a letter mailed in Paris to be delivered in Berlin in thirty-five minutes.

1892.

1892.

Hazel Green

FAIR ASSOCIATION.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Tuesday, Sept. 27,

Wednesday, Sept. 28,

Thursday, Sept. 29,

Friday, Sept. 30.

* \$1,200 IN PREMIUMS! *

Competition Open to the World.

ADMISSION.

Children over 10 and under 15 years - - - 25 Cents
Over 15 years - - - - - 35 Cents

Catalogues giving premiums in full will soon be ready for distribution, and may be had by addressing the Secretary.

D. S. GODSEY,
President.

W. T. SWANGO,
Secretary.

W. A. SUTTON.

East Main Street,
Mt. Sterling, Kentucky.
FURNITURE.

I AM in it to win, and will do it by handling only the best make of goods and selling at a small profit. The time is off for success in a small business with large profits. BUSINESS MEN can only hope to attain success, in this day of progress, by many sales each article bearing a small profit; and then, every customer must be treated alike. How unfair it is to sell to one man at a certain price, and because his neighbor is a little closer, to sell to him for less money. It is not right. My stock of FURNITURE is entirely NEW, not a piece of old stock. It has been purchased for the cash, it is in my store less all discounts. Buying my entire stock at once, by car-load shipments, I have saved considerable freight expense, and by these methods my stock is put in the store much cheaper than when small orders are made, hence I can sell at VERY CLOSE FIGURES, saving money to my customers and making some for myself. Goods which I have subjected to very low prices:

BED ROOM SUITS, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITS, FOLDING BEDS, WARDROBES, BOOK-CASES, SIDE-BOARDS, ETC.



I also keep a complete line of CASKETS in my Undertaking Department, and, having graduated in this business, in offering my services it is with the confidence that I understand the business and can give satisfaction.

Store-room, MAIN STREET, Next Door to R. C. Lloyd's Drug Store. Residence on West High Street.

HICKS' CARPET STORE.

No. 37 North Broadway, Second Floor,

Lexington, Ky.

CARPETS.

All kinds of best grade of Carpets at the very lowest possible prices.

CURTAINS.

Beautiful Curtains, well worth the money. They are called Bargains.

OIL CLOTHS.

Oil Cloths, the best makes and in the newest and most desirable patterns.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

No house in Kentucky handles better goods or sells for closer profits.

FURNITURE.

J. H. WIEHL & SON,

44 East Main Street,

LEXINGTON, KY.

Dealers in all kinds of Furniture.

Walnut, Oak, Mahogany
and Cherry Bedroom Sets.

The HODELL FOLDING BED

The Best Bed Made.

THE HANDSOMEST LINE OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY.

THE ADVOCATE.

Farm Notes.

Electric motors now run threshers and other agricultural machinery in some parts of Europe.

It has been demonstrated that the celery blight can be checked by spraying with ammoniacal carbonate of copper.

Crimson, or scarlet clover, as it is sometimes designated, does not thrive in Mississippi, according to Prof. Tracy, of the Mississippi station.

Set traps by scattering pieces of orange peel over the ground for snails. Greener says they will remain clinging to the peel rather than go back to their hiding places at break of day. Examine the traps every morning and destroy the marauders.

Paris green in water for various insects is applied at the rate of one pound to 250 or 300 gallons of water. This proportion for small quantities can be obtained, usually enough for practical purposes, says the Massachusetts Plowman, by taking an ordinary teaspoon, filling it with the poison and then striking it off level with a straight stick. This amount added to three or four gallons of water will give the desired quantity.

Apple Trees Headed Low.

A point which I want to emphasize in connection with orcharding at the North is the importance of heading the trees low and growing somewhat in bush form. The experience of Messrs. Bedford and Mackay, of Brandon and Indian Head, bears strong and unmistakable evidence on this point—a larger percentage in every case of standards of the same varieties falling than those planted as one-year-olds and allowed to branch low. In climates subject to sudden extremes, long, unprotected stems are very liable to suffer injury from sun-scorch or bark-bursting. Again, the low head, from its proximity to the ground, assists in collecting snow, which does valuable service to the object covered in protecting it from extremes of temperature. To intending planters in northern Ontario and Manitoba I would say, purchase one-year-old root-grafted trees, selecting varieties as hardy or harder than Duchess cut them back and set in nursery rows, for two years, then set out in permanent orchard situation and train in low bush form. More lauding benefit will be gained from this class of trees than from the much finer looking standards, which may have been forced in the nursery.—John Craig Ottawa Canada.

A Political Plant Goes Under.

Among the great tin-plate plants, the existence of which was used by spell-binders to convince the people that the tin-plate industry is fully established in this country, was one at Anderson, Ind. This great plant has just been sold under the hammer to satisfy a mechanic's lien of \$218.

The Anderson works employed four men, three boys and five girls in making "American tin." The four men were imported from Wales. The machinery was imported. Ditto the black plate. Ditto the pig tin. Ditto the ovens. The work done at Anderson by the imported workmen, with the help of the boys and girls, was dipping the imported black plate into the imported tin, after the latter had been melted. The reason why the company suspended is the most interesting part of the narrative. Last year it was engaged in making campaign badges of "American tin" for the use of the Republican party. It expected to do the same thing this year. It being a Presidential year, the market, in Indiana, for "American tin" for campaign buttons and badges was expected to be brisk and remunerative. But everybody counted on the same thing sometimes overrates the best laid schemes of nice and men. A Republican with a stronger "pull" established a political tin plate plant ten miles from Anderson, and got the contract for the political tin needed for the Indiana campaign, and this left the Anderson concern with nothing to do. Suspension followed in due course.

Among the claims filed against the Anderson company is one by Daniel Edwards, of Swanes, Wales, for \$4,217 for machinery. Another for \$700 in favor of an importer of block plates. These facts sufficiently show whence the supply of material was obtained. All this was done in the name of protection to American

labor and American enterprise. As long as the demand for "American tin" for campaign purposes lasted these imported laborers were afforded employment in handling imported materials. When the political demand was supplied from another source the political plant went under. All this is ludicrous enough, but it has its serious side. To maintain these bogus plants and a few others, the American people are taxed at the rate of about \$15,000,000 per annum. The Democratic House passed a bill to reduce the tax on tin plate and ultimately to admit it free, but the Republican Senate refused to pay any attention to it.—Courier-Journal.

GLEANNES.

Overfeeding weakens the offspring; underfeeding does the same. Here extremes meet.

The wrong way to make money from hogs is by beginning to feed them only "when big enough to feed off."

A road tax may be burdensome now, but in fact, it is not near so much so, as the tax daily imposed, and paid, by every farmer who hauls product to market over poor roads.

Geese are kept cheaply where they have good range. But if kept in confinement you will find that it takes money to buy their food. They have fluently developed appetites.

An important reform in methods of buying and selling eggs has been adopted by some Western dealers who are purchasing for the English markets. They buy by weight, refusing all that do not come up to a certain standard.

Help for the hayfield is scarce and hard to obtain. In some cases the harvest will be delayed on that account. The introduction of machinery to the work of the hay harvest is hardly able to keep up with shrinkage in the number of laborers left in the rural towns.

If the hens are confined, and the yard is large enough to permit of the use of a one-horse power for turning under the soil, it will greatly aid in preventing disease if the yards are plowed, not only burying the filth, but allowing the hens an opportunity to scratch and dust in the fresh dust.

A breeder of swine who manages to mature his pigs early, says that he uses all the skim milk he has in a day of bran, oat meal and middlings, feeding three times a day regularly, and also gives ear corn soaked in water once per day. In this feeding pigs early he pushes them rapidly to maturity.

Anecdotes of Carlyle.

Sir Lewis Pelly relates this anecdote of Carlyle, who had invited him to tea: He soon worried me into an argument and upset everything I ventured to advance. Tea over, he went to the mantelpiece and filled his pipe which he smoked often, and which I suspect affected his digestion, for he complained more than once of dyspepsia, and I ventured once to remark "American tin." Carlyle, perhaps lulled and depressed him. "Yes," he said, "and the doctor told me the same thing. I left off smoking and was very inebriated still; but I thought it better to smoke and be inebriated than to go without." His pipe being filled he descended, as was his wont, to the small garden in the rear of the house, to commune with the Eternal Silence. But just as he was closing the door Mrs. Carlyle called out, "Why, when Mazzini was here the other night, you took the side of the argument that Mr. Pelly did this evening." Carlyle, putting his head round the door, merrily said, "and what's the use of a man if he cannot take two sides of an argument?"

All the facts we possess in regard to the habits of the song-birds in this point to the conclusion that the same individuals return to the same localities year after year, to nest and to rear their young. I am convinced that the same woodpecker occupies the same cavity in a tree winter after winter, and drums upon the same dry limb spring after spring. I like to think of all these creatures as capable of local attachments, and not insensible to the sentiment of home.—John Burroughs, in Century.

At Franklin, Bob Dick was shot and probably fatally wounded by Walker Harrington. It was said that Dick was too intimate with Harrington's wife.

For Republicans Only.

Our Republican friends are industriously circulating in a very private way, the following card sent out by the National Republican League. We take pleasure in publishing it for the benefit of such of our Republican readers as may not have seen it. Of course, Democrats are not interested in it, and we are not printing it with any idea they will care to read the order:

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

The hope of the party lies in the expansion of a stalwart Republican press. The Republican who reads or otherwise helps to support a Democratic journal to the exclusion of his own party newspapers, is untrue to the Republican cause.

Unanimously subscribed to by the National Republican League.

J. S. CLARKSON, Pres.

A. B. HUMPHREY, Sec.

Poultry Points.

As a green food for chickens and ducks in summer or watersome poultry-keepers claim there is nothing much better than fat turnips chopped and sliced, these being at least nearly equal to clover, cabbages and lettuce, and can be grown at less cost and kept for winter feeding very easily.

A poultry grower affirms that 300 pullets, hatched early, will lay more eggs in winter than 500 hens. Do not crowd the half-grown chickens together in a small coop. This causes disease, as well as deformities, such as crooked breastbones and wry tails.

Whitewash the nests and coops frequently during warm weather, or keep them fresh and clean by some method.

Good feeding will do much to increase the size of eggs; according to one theory this is why eggs from yards where only few fowls are kept are often larger and richer than those of regular market eggs.

Caspons are said to make excellent nurses for ducks and chickens.

Can chronic diarrhoea be cured? Those who think not should read the following from Mr. Joseph McGuffin, of Spaulding, Union county, Iowa. He says: "I was troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea and used many kinds of medicine; but nothing with permanent effect for good until I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I would say to everyone in need of medicine for the ailments mentioned and kindred diseases, try the Remedy, and like myself, you will never be without it in your home." 25 and 50c bottles for sale by T. G. Julian.

TWO HARVEST EXCURSIONS

Via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y., on Tuesday, August 30th, and September 27, 1892.

Where the grasses are mowed by the wandering breeze, and the fields are rich with the golden grain, When the schooner ploughs through the prairie sea.

To be destined port on the western plain; When homes may be seen on the distant hills, And hope is the thirteenth plant that grows; Where man may ever his right maintain, And land is as free as the wind that blows.

For further particulars apply to the nearest Ticket Agent, or address D. C. Brady, Southern passenger agent, 237 Fourth Avenue, Louisville Ky.

Lead Pipes and Insects.

Mr. W. E. Selleck, of Chicago, has called attention to the fact that certain insects are able to bore holes in lead pipes. He possesses a bullet cut from the tree under which the surrender of Vicksburg was arranged by Generals Grant and Pemberton, which has been preserved in several places by these bores. In fact, when the bullet was cut out of the bark one of the insects was found in it.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

From Delaware county, N. Y., comes a report to the effect that a new variety of bird, somewhat resembling the English robin, has proved an enemy to the potato beetle, which it eats with avidity.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hunt of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Weakened with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; a cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined it could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones at last. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took it in eight bottles; it has cured me and, thank God, I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at W. S. Lloyd's drug store. Regular size, 50c, and \$1.00.

It is said of Mrs. Lense, the Alliance leader, that "she would be a very handsome woman if she didn't have to wear skirts. Skirts hang on her about as awkwardly as they would on her husband."

The following, clipped from the Birmingham Junction (Mo.) Post, contains information of no little value to persons troubled with indigestion:

For years the editor of the Post has been subject to cramp colic or its indigestion, that prostrated him for several hours and unfitted him for business for two or three days afterward. About a year ago we called on S. J. Butcher, druggist, and asked for something to ward off an attack that was already making life hideous. Mr. Butcher handed us a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We took the medicine according to directions, and not only found relief on that occasion, but have secured times since tried its virtues and found relief in every instance. We take this method of acknowledging the benefit derived and recommending it to all others subject to indigestion. For sale by T. G. Julian.

JACK STEWART, AUCTIONEER, LEICESTER, KY.

Prompt attention given to all sales entrusted to care. Leave orders at this office, or address Wm. Gray of Chambers Hotel, Lexington, Ky. 18-19.

Kentucky Central R. R.

"BLUE GRASS ROUTE"

Shortest and Quickest Route

—FROM—

CENTRAL KENTUCKY

—TO ALL POINTS—

NORTH & SOUTH.

Through daily train service between Cincinnati and Middletown and points on L. & N. R. R.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 15, 1891.

South-bound. No. 1 Daily Express Fast Line Ky. 5m. No. 2 Daily Express Fast Line Ky. 5m. No. 3 Daily Express Fast Line Ky. 5m. No. 4 Daily Express Fast Line Ky. 5m.

Leve Cincinnati..... 8 10 am
Leve Louisville..... 8 15 am
Leve Lexington..... 8 20 am
Leve Middlesboro..... 8 25 am
Leve Richmond..... 8 30 am
Leve Lexington..... 8 35 am
Leve Louisville..... 8 40 am
Leve Cincinnati..... 8 45 am
Leve Lexington..... 8 50 am
Leve Louisville..... 8 55 am
Leve Cincinnati..... 9 00 am
Leve Lexington..... 9 05 am
Leve Louisville..... 9 10 am
Leve Cincinnati..... 9 15 am
Leve Lexington..... 9 20 am
Leve Louisville..... 9 25 am
Leve Cincinnati..... 9 30 am
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THE ADVOCATE.

JUDGE PETERS' REMINISCENCES.

Indisposition, with a disinclination to write, caused the interval between my last number and this, but having somewhat improved in health, I now resume the effort to complete the self-imposed task.

Having closed my last number with a statement of the capture by the colonies of Fort Duquesne, and a great relief it was to the early settlers westward. I proceeded now to state some of the facts that led to the rupture between England and her North American colonies.

At the close of the war between England and France, England found herself very heavily indebted and charging that a part of that indebtedness had been created by the aid she had given the colonies in effecting their settlements and carrying on their wars, it was just that they should contribute to liquidate those debts, their just proportion of them, and that Parliament should take such steps as would accomplish that object which implied, or was a direct protest, that the Parliament of Great Britain had the right and power to enact laws, tax these colonies against their will, without being represented, thereby denying the colonies the right of representation. At time passed these debts grew, the necessity became more urgent, and the passage of such an act certain, over petitions and protests by the colonies to his majesty George III. and his Parliament, in language elegant and respectful, if not too submissive, was a necessity, but with arguments unanswerable, denying the rights of Kings and Parliament, or either, to tax them when they were not represented, but no heed was given to protest or petition, and although the danger grew, the colonists still took no active steps to protect themselves from the calamity, but seemed still to trust to their petitions, until Patrick Henry appeared in the House of Burgesses as the representative of the colony of Hanover, or Louisa Virginia, it does not appear which; but not material. He was a member in 1764-1765. Unknown to fame and to a majority of his colleagues, his speech in the "Parsons case," as it is called, has given him great notoriety in the colony in which it was delivered, and in a few countries near.

In March, 1766, the British Parliament had passed resolutions preparatory to the levying of a revenue on the colonies by a stamp tax. These resolutions were in due time by the proper authorities communicated to the House of Burgesses of Virginia, a committee was appointed by the House to prepare an address to the King, a memorial to the Lords, and a remonstrance to the House of Commons. Mr. Wirt says of these papers, that while they affirm in strong and clear terms the constitutional exemption of the colony from taxation by the British Parliament, they nevertheless breathe a tone so suppliant as to indicate that no opposition beyond remonstrance at this time was indicated. In January, 1765, however, the famous Stamp Act was passed, to take effect the first of the following November. This measure seemed to stun the whole continent of America. All ranks of society were confounded. No one knew what to hope, what to fear, or what course was best to be taken. (Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, 38-40-41.)

Perhaps no Legislature of the same number of men ever assembled that combined as great an amount of talent as the House of Burgesses of Virginia; certainly none with more. Richard Henry Lee was there, the Cicero of the colony, John Bland, Edmund Pendleton, Peyton Randolph and George Wythe. These great men were opposed to certain resolutions introduced into the House as follows: "Resolved, that the House do, in special notice farther along, Mr. T. Jefferson and Col. Carrington were there. The gentlemen just named were the leaders of the House, Mr. Lee being then regarded as the greatest orator of the colony of Virginia, if not of all of them. While the Stamp Act was very offensive and alarming to all the members of the House yet the papers sent by them to England were in terms too submissive to indicate opposition, much less any resistance to the enforcement of the law. But there was one member there, although it was his first session, obscure, ungraceful in appearance, and ungraceful in manner, perhaps unknown, except by name, to the leaders, whose patriotism revolted at

the tyranny and oppression of his country by England, and, seeing that no effective steps were being taken in the Assembly by his seniors nor by the leaders, he determined to do what he could to arouse his countrymen to a realization of their danger, and to warn England that her attempt to enforce her Stamp Act would not be devoid of labor and sorrow. That man was Patrick Henry, and to carry out his object Mr. Henry introduced five resolutions into the Assembly of Virginia, four of which are a mere reaffirmation of the principles of the address, petitions and remonstrances that the Legislature and the people of Virginia had often sent to the powers of England, but the fifth was in different tones and plainly informs her that the time may come when other means than addresses, petitions and remonstrances would be used, and, as some may never have read it, (and if they have, it will be refreshing to read it again), it is copied in this paper, as follows:

"Resolved therefore, That the General Assembly of this colony have the sole right and power to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of this colony; and that every attempt to vest Patrick Henry, or powers in any person or persons whatever other than the General Assembly aforesaid, has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom."

This resolution produced a profound sensation in the House, not to say alarm. The gentleman Lee and others before named were opposed to this fifth resolution, but were not particularly excited over it, not doubting that they could defeat its adoption of the resolution; but when they came to hear Mr. Henry's argument in favor of its adoption and when, in denouncing the "tyranny of the obnoxious act" he exclaimed, in a voice of thunder and with the look of a God, "Cesar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III.—(Treason!) cried the Speaker, and 'Treason!' echoed from different parts of the house; Henry faltered not, but, rising to a loftier attitude, and fixing on the Speaker an eye of most determined fire, finished the sentence with the finest emphasis—"and George III. may profit by their example. If it be reason make the most of it!" (Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, p. 83.) It was in the same speech that Mr. Henry, drawing himself to his full stature, and with one hand aloft exclaimed, in a voice of thunder, "If we would be free, we must fight; we must fight!" which so electrified all who heard it that they were edified back by many voices, apparently involuntary—prophetic words, which the lapse of ten years verified. On the roll of the Assembly being taken the resolution was adopted by a majority of one vote.

These lines may seem foreign to the subject in hand, but the writer hopes to show its connection in the next paper.

The proceedings of the Democratic convention held in the Court House at Fredericksburg, Ky., on Saturday, Aug. 13th, 1892, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the convention to be held in Catlettsburg, Ky., on the 18th day of August, 1892, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals for the First Appellate District of Kentucky. The convention being called to order by J. H. Williams, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

On motion, W. S. Pierce was made chairman of the meeting, and J. J. Byrne was made secretary.

The appointment of the usual committee was dispensed with and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That I. N. Collier, J. J. Byrne, Thos. Greenwald and Jo. Cobb, are hereby appointed delegates to the convention to be held at Catlettsburg on Aug. 18, 1892, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals from the First District of Kentucky, and instructed to cast the vote of Menifee county in said convention for the Hon. James H. Hazzard, of the county of Montgomery, and use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

2. That the Mt. Sterling Advocates publish these proceedings, and all other Democratic newspapers in the district are requested to copy.

3. That in the event that no delegate from Menifee county attends the general convention, A. A. Hazzard or Squire Turner be directed to cast the vote as indicated by the foregoing resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. S. PIERCE, Chm'n.
J. J. BYRNE, Sec'y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Cassia.

O'GRADY TO GROVER.

[Loris Life Times.]

Arrah, Grove, mo' yo' b'ye
It gives me j'yoo,
To lift mo' to you,
For o'uld Hin's hat
Will get mashed flat,
In 1892.

The Dimmyerats
Will chase the rats
From hell to Babyhoo,
An' will be fun
To see them run
In 1892.

Arrah, Grove, don't grieve,
For you an' Steve
Have hearts both warm an' true,
For you're the men
To cleanse out Deu,
In 1892.

We'll boast, nor brag
But take the flag—
The o'uld rid, white an' blue,
An' it shall wave
O'er Dinne's grave
In 1892.

The Dimmyerats,
Like Casey's cats,
We'll grow in numbers, too,
Until the crowd
Will make his forehead
In 1892.

For you an' Steve
I do believe,
Will run a clear race through,
For Din can't race,
The son-a-v-a-gun,
In 1892.

He'll walk or pace,
An' lose the race,
Short-winded horses do,
An' he will find,
That he's behind
In 1892.

So, Grover, go in,
An' go to win,
We'll shout "hoorah-ho-roo!"
We'll throw the group
Into the soup
In 1892.

WILL S. HAYS,
Taking Them at Their Word.

The good faith of the Democratic politicians of this State who opposed the nomination of Cleveland and were pledged to support the aspirations of Tillie is to be put to a thorough test. Mr. Murphy remains Chairman of the State Committee and Lieutenant Governor Sheehan is not only a member of the National, Executive and Campaign Committees, but has been made Chairman of the State Campaign Committee. No one more conspicuously represents the III Democrats than Mr. Sheehan, but it is not creditable that he would accept these responsible committee places unless he intended to work heartily for the election of the national ticket, as well as to secure a Democratic majority in the next Legislature.—N. Y. World.

A Big Land Claim.

A special from Covington says: "A land suit of considerable moment was filed in the United States Court Thursday."

"E. T. Bradstreet, of this city, represents the plaintiff. It will excite considerable comment in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling, Ky. The plaintiff in the case is Mue. Apolina B. Marzark, who is known all over the United States and Europe. She sues for a lot of land near Mt. Sterling, and in the same county."

"Mue. Marzark was the once prominent opera singer, and is now engaged in teaching music in New York city. She stands high in the opinion of those who compose the best musical elite. French by birth, she is the descendant of Gen. Lafayette."

"The land for which she is seeking to recover a title was signed over by Patrick Henry to John Cannon in the year 1786. She claims to have purchased the land many years ago, but did not realize the value of it until recently. As there are over fifty defendants, a bitter fight is expected."

The western line of the land grant referred to in the above article is said by those who claim to know, to begin at Little Mountain (where the Cox house now stands, corner of Queen and Locust streets) and run through Mattie Lee City, on through the village of Bethel, in Bath county, and must include a large amount of territory. The suit will hardly amount to anything.

Telegraph Operator Van Duzor, who was appointed to one of the vacancies caused by the discharge of several D. L. & W. operators in Elmhurst, N. Y., was ejected from his boarding house Wednesday night, the proprietor refusing him board. He mounted an engine later to get to Horsehead's for the night, but as soon as the engineer discovered Van Duzor's identity he told the operator that none but union men could ride on that engine.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Pope has written another letter regarding the World's Fair, specially commending the proposed Catholic Educational exhibit.

It is reported that Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, has prepared his resignation, to be presented on the reassembling of Congress.

Of the five men who will represent England at the International Monetary Conference two are pronounced monetarists, two bimetalists and one neutral.

There were 189 business failures throughout the country during the past seven days, as against 184 the week before and 227 the corresponding week last year.

Hon. W. Bourke Cochran, the Tammany orator, has signified his intention to speak for Cleveland and Stephenson whenever his services are desired by the National Committee.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templars at Denver finished its work Friday and adjourned. The Kentucky commanderies left immediately for home.

South Dakota will this year be the banner wheat State of the Union. Her yield is placed by experts at from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels. There are also abundant quantities of other grain.

Announcement last Thursday that the relatives of the late Mrs. Hopkins-Searles were about to bring suit against her husband for what they considered their fair share in the estate caused much surprise in New York.

The Switchmen's Union will take a hand in the steel-workers' strike. At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly at West Superior, Wis., they promised to handle no cars containing the product of non-union workers.

Edward O. Ross, of Brooklyn, eloped with and married Edna May Kelly. Miss Kelly is the eldest daughter of John C. Kelly, one of the Pittsburgh iron kings and senior member of the foundry firm of Kelly, Jones & Co.

The strike of the planing mill men of St. Louis which has been on for several weeks, has been declared off, and the men are now seeking their places. The trouble arose over a demand for shorter hours with no decrease in pay.

Helen Holman Harney, a grandchild of Representative Holman, of Indiana, died Thursday at Hamilton, Va. The child was a great favorite with Mr. Holman, and he was deeply affected by her death.

At Ogden, N. J., a building in course of erection collapsed and twenty men were buried in the ruins. One dead body has been recovered, and four of the injured will die. At a late hour twelve men had been taken from the ruins.

Mails from Japan bring news of great loss of life and property by inundation and wind storms. Along the Adighawa river over 100 persons were drowned and 5,000 houses submerged. In Tokushima forty-one persons were crushed to death by falling houses.

John A. Dotzurn arrived in Ogden, Utah, recently, on a journey around the world. Dotzurn is a newspaper man of talent. He left Akron, O., in March, 1891, and is now on his way back home. He will remain in Ogden about a week to rest up, and will then proceed on his journey.

Heavy general rains have continued several days over Southwestern Texas covering the drought region and the lower Rio Grande, and extending into Northern Mexico, where it has not rained for three years, and where much suffering existed. The Rio Grande is on a boom, the first time for several years.

Detective Bailey arrested at Chicago a young man known as D. C. Moore, who he wanted in Boston for forgery. Moore asked the detective to look in his (Moore's) large sample trunk for some papers. The detective stopped over, when Moore seized him by the heels, dumped him into the trunk, slammed the lid, locked the door of the room and made his escape.

The most remarkable pug dog in the country is dead. Champion George owned by Auditor Edwin A. Pae, of the Controller's Office, Philadelphia, was overcome by the heat. He had received 14 first prizes, and he acquired his title of "champion." His fall was so perfect in its curves that it was at first alleged that it had been "fixed," or wrangled in lead foil and curved. George was 15 years old.

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LAND, STOCK AND CROP.

A Relationship Problem.

C. H. Meng sold to Byrd Kidd, of Winchester, four heavy oxen at \$3.40. . . . P. S. Anderson bought of T. J. Snyder 10,000 pounds of tobacco at 7 cents. . . . Talbot & Gillie sold to Byrd Kidd, of Winchester, 34 head of cattle at \$4.50. . . . G. W. Rash sold to Lehman's agent 73 head of cattle, average weight 1,475 pounds, at \$4.25 and premium. . . . C. H. Meng sold 16 head of Southdown bucks at \$16 per head.—North Middletown Advance.

Lamb buyers are engaging lamb in Woodford for next Spring, paying from 6 to 6 1/2 cents for 10th of June delivery.

A hog buyer for a leading Chicago packing house is reported to have said: "It is seldom I am bullish but this is one of the times I am. I believe hogs are going to sell considerably higher, and think they will reach \$8 before the end of next month. I look for lighter receipts, and think that a good many of the hogs we get in May and June were not due until July and August. There will be a market falling off in the receipts for ninety days to come."

J. D. Bruce, agent for Sullivan & Voeis, Burgin, has bought within the last few days 75,000 bushels of wheat at 70 cents per bushel. . . . Ed Browning, Jr., of Pine Grove, sold 110 head of hogs averaging 275 pounds at \$5.75 per hundred. . . . John Will Poor bought of O. F. Meredith 100 Tennessee ewes at \$3.75 per head.—Danville Advocate.

Well made a shipment of 532 head of export cattle from this place Wednesday. All were bought in this county.

There never was known to be so slim a prospect for a good tobacco crop than the present one. The acreage is about 92 percent of the crop of last year while the condition is about 45 percent of last year's crop. The present crop, besides being unimproved in the market, never crop ever seen in the county.—Williamstown Courier.

The sheep industry would rival the horse industry if the Legislature would protect the flocks from the worthless dogs. They could make a law to tax a dog and a sheep, and have a common fund, that when a dog kills a sheep, he should be killed and "B" paid for his sheep out of the general fund, derived from taxes on dogs, and if "B" kills "A" dog he should pay "A" for his dog a value not exceeding the price of a sheep, and if "B" could not pay that amount, he should draw it out of the general fund derived from taxes on sheep.—Lexington Gazette.

The first suit against the Pinkertons growing out of the Homestead affair was begun at Philadelphia on Thursday. It was filed by William R. Lelar against Robert A. Pinkerton and William A. Pinkerton, trading as Pinkertons' National Detective Agency. In his statement Lelar says that he was employed by the Pinkertons to act as a watchman at certain buildings in the State of New York, to which the defendants "then and their falsely and deceitfully pretend to be conducting the plaintiff, but the precise location of which the plaintiff was not informed by the Pinkertons."

Then follows the account of the Pinkertons' fight with the rioters from the barges at Homestead on the 6th of July. Lelar says that he fell into the hands of the mob, was kicked and beaten with clubs, sticks and stones and seriously injured. He asks \$20,000 for damages.

Two ladies out walking met a gentleman; he raised his hat to one, and the other said: "Do you know that gentleman?" The other lady replied his mother was my mother's only child. The publisher of the Ladies Pictorial Weekly will give an elegant Chichester Piano, valued at five hundred dollars, to the first person telling the relationship existing between the gentleman and lady speaking last. An elegant suit of Bedding last. A valuable prize will be given for each of the next ten correct answers, and a valuable prize will be given to every person that answers this problem correctly. We are publishing the very best and handsomest Ladies' Weekly publication for the price on the two continents, it equals all the high priced weekly publications, and our object in awarding these prizes is to introduce it into new homes and make permanent subscribers. We guarantee that every person answering this problem correctly will receive a valuable prize that will enable us to secure their friends as subscribers. Every one answering must enclose one dollar for a six month trial subscription to the Ladies' Pictorial Weekly, which is published by a perfectly reliable firm. Prizes will be sent promptly and just as represented. Contestants should answer to-day as date of postmark counts and this advertisement appears all over the country on the same day. Prizes will be sent free of custom duty. Address Ladies' Pictorial Weekly, "111" Toronto, Canada. 5-21

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THE ADVOCATE.

Stories About Chang and Eng.

The Richmond Dispatch gives some interesting details about the last days of the Siamese twins. Some of the children were nearly grown, when one day, from some cause or other, a squabble ensued, in which the mothers took part and subsequently Chang and Eng, who belong men of spirit and courage, drew their knives and began to attack each other, when the wives, seeing the danger, begged them to desist. The twins ceased struggling, but decided then and there that they would be separated, and at once sent to Mount Airy for their family physician, Dr. Hollingsworth, a man with quite a local reputation as a skillful surgeon. He arrived with his instruments and after being told what was wanted remarked: "Very well, just get up on that table and I'll fix you; but which would you prefer, that I sever the flesh which connects you or cut off your heads? One will produce much the same result as the other." This brought the twins to their senses, for they knew very well that the great surgeons of London, Paris and New York had decided that it would be death to separate them.

In a perplexity of mind how to guard against future warfare in their household, the twins called in Dr. Hollingsworth and Messrs. Gilmore and Rowley, of Mount Airy, as arbitrators. These gentlemen, after revolving in their minds, drew up a legal contract whose principal provisions were that out of the money owned by the twins a similar mansion and like outbuildings as those which they then owned should be built on the large estate about one mile from the existing homestead; that the land should be equally divided between the two brothers by a competent surveyor; that no transaction of a business nature should take place on these farms between the two brothers; that the family of Chang should live in one house, while that of Eng should live in the other; and while the wives occasionally visited each other it was worth noting that for many years the children did not interchange visits, though they met at church or in the village.

It was also agreed that Eng should spend three days and three nights with his folks, and that Chang (who, of course, could not help being present) should, during that time, remain passive and not in any way interfere with the affairs of Eng; then Chang should spend three days and nights at his own house, Eng being during that time, as mindful of attending strictly to his own business, and not that of his brother, as Chang had been.

The provisions were accepted and religiously observed by the brothers until death, they alternating every three days in their visit to their family. Indeed, so particular were they in not having business transactions with each other that if, for instance, Eng needed corn for his cattle, and Chang had it for sale, Eng never once hinted at buying it from his brother. And again, as sometimes happened, if one brother received an invitation to dinner or tea the other would, of course, go, but upon leaving would remark to the host: "I will pay my visit to you some future time."

During their travels the twins accumulated much money, and in their absence from home their wives managed their property in an excellent manner. Several children were born to each wife, and these all received a first-class education, and were brought up as members of the church, principally of the Baptist denomination. All of the children, save one deaf and dumb daughter, were healthy and strong, have married and are counted as some of the best citizens of that section of the State, and inherited about \$200,000 left by their fathers.

The last scene in the history of the twins was as sad as it was remarkable, and without precedent. While with Barnum in 1873, Chang had suffered from a slight stroke of paralysis, but after medical treatment and rest, had apparently recovered, and Christmas was merrily spent at home. About the 15th or 16th of January, 1874, the twins were over at Eng's house, and after a comfortable sojourn, followed by their usual pipe, they retired in seeming good health. Early the next morning Eng woke up, and calling to his wife, asked her to ascertain what ailed Chang, as he could not be awakened. Mrs. Sally Bunker, very soon realizing that Chang was no more, dispatched a boy on horse-

back to the village (some three miles distant) for Dr. Hollingsworth. When the messenger had gone, Eng complained of feeling numb and cold in his extremities, and his family did all they could to restore circulation. He rapidly grew colder, and within an hour after awakening and before the doctor arrived he had joined his brother on the farther shore.

From the Scrub to the Paying Herd.

Prof. I. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, at a New York fair conference, gave this advice: "When you have secured the good cow get her to eat all she can. The more you can coax her to eat the better, as profits come alone from foods. Don't starve the calf. You can not afford to let it grow young a minute; neither teach it to make fat; if you do, when she is four years old and you ask her for milk, she will say: 'No, sir; don't ask me for milk—I haven't got it for you; but I can give you tallow, if that will do.' Do not discard the helper when she is two years old and has her first calf, if she does not come up to your expectations; try her another year, then if she refuses turn her over to the bologna sausage mill. It is a long journey from the scrub to the paying herd, but it can be reached sooner or later if we will it."

Tree Shelters.

A narrow strip of woods left on the crest of the hills, and on the north and west sides of many farms, would pay a large interest by the increase of the crops which would result from such shelter on the remainder of the farm. Where woods have been cut away, an English authority says: "I think it would pay well to plant these strips, and by good care to promote their growth as rapidly as possible. Quick-growing species in this case should be selected, such as chestnuts, maples and poplars. I have for several years allowed all young trees growing along the fences to grow. I have trimmed them, and quite a number have grown so rapidly that I have trees which will soon be fit to cut for rails and posts. They take no room, shelter the field and give some shade for cattle."

The Actors are not the largest taxpayers in New York, as is often asserted, writes Col. John A. Cockerill. This year they will pay taxes on \$1,000,000, while the Vanderbilts will pay on \$30,000,000. The Yale bill assessment is largely increased by the New York Central and Hudson River railroad property inside the city limits and therefore open to the gaze of the Argus-eyed tax man. The next heavy tax-payers are The Consolidated Gas Company, \$22,000,000; Mr. Gould's Manhattan Elevated railroad, \$2,000,000; the R. and O. Golet estate, \$6,670,000; Lorillard family, \$6,550,000; Equitable Life Insurance Co., \$5,000,000; and so on up to one hundred and twenty separate individuals, estates and firms that own one-eighth of the entire city of New York, the elevated railways above New York and the subways beneath New York. This gathering in and gobbling up, so to speak, is not the pleasant phase of the topic, by any means, but it is one that we cannot afford to ignore. And in all likelihood it is one that some day in the not very dim and distant future may require serious consideration.

To keep pigs strong and healthy.

Pigs can be kept neither healthy nor growing without good succulent food. The natural food for pigs in the wild state is grass, the mast of the forest trees and bulbs of plants. Its necessity is well recognized by nature in providing the hog with a rooter. Even after generations of domestication, with ample supply of sustenance, this propensity to root remains a prominent characteristic. Farmers who during the winter months at least twice a week give one feed of potatoes, beets, artichokes or turnips, find that the pigs not only relish, but derive great benefit from them. Brood sows are especially helped by a liberal supply of food diet; indeed, it is almost compulsory in order to insure strong, healthy pigs and a natural farrow.

In Mindilac, the farthest south-eastern island in the Philippine group, upon one of its mountains, the volcanic Apo, a party of botanical and ethnographical explorers found recently, at a height of 2,500 feet above the sea level, a colossal flower as large as a carriage wheel. In fact it is the largest flower known.

The only kind of fruit which appears not to flourish in California is the apple.

Tricks of Hindoo Jugglers.

The wonderful tricks of legere-dmain, the feats of balancing, tumbling, and rope dancing, performed by men and women in the theatres and circuses in this country, are hardly equal to the commonest tricks and feats performed by Hindu jugglers in their native land.

It is a very common sight in India to see young girls balancing themselves on their heads with their heels in the air, or to see them walking on their hands and feet with their bodies bent backward. It is an easy thing for a girl of fifteen years to bend backwards, plunge her head into a hole eighteen inches deep, full of water and dirt, and bring up between her lips a ring that was buried in the mud.

Women are not less dexterous than the girls and the men. They are frequently seen dancing in couples on slack ropes, one playing on the vina or Hindu guitar, while the other poses, postures, and capers gracefully about with a vessel brimful of water in each hand, without spilling a drop.

A Hindu juggler will stand a pole twenty feet high on the ground, and then climb to the top of it as if it was a firmly rooted tree. He fixes the top of the pole in the middle of his sash and dances about in all directions without disturbing the equilibrium of the pole. The same man after giving an exhibition of this sort, slides down the pole, takes a boy on his shoulders, climbs once more to the top, fixes the top of the pole in the hollow of his foot, and stands erect, balancing himself, with the boy on his shoulder, as easily as the average person would balance himself on one foot on the ground.

Another very difficult act is that of balancing a sword with a broad blade the point resting on performer's chin; then the juggler will balance a straw on his nose, or on a small stick which he holds in his lips. While performing this trick the juggler sometimes places a piece of this on his nose, and tosses up a stone which, falling on the tile, breaks it in pieces.

Some of the most wonderful feats of these men are performed on the slack rope. While balancing himself on the rope, the performer carries a long stick on the end of his nose. At the top of the stick is set a large tray from which walnut-shells are suspended by threads. He takes in his lips a stick long enough to reach the shells, and by sudden movements of the lips he tosses each shell upon the tray without deranging anything or losing his balance. While doing this he strings beads upon a horse-hair by means of his tongue, and without any assistance from his hands.

The Hindus have found means of communicating their wonderful dexterity to domestic animals. They train bullocks to perform very difficult tasks. A Hindu juggler will lie down on his back and place a small piece of stout wood, about two feet high and six inches in diameter, on the lower part of his stomach. At his command a trained bullock will set its four feet on the top of this stick and balance itself. The juggler will then place another piece of wood, similar to the first, a few inches from it, and the bullock will shift his position to it without touching its feet to the ground. Goats are also taught wonderful feats by this queer people—Christian Union.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach be disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pined look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alternative and tonic and acts directly on these vital organs. Cures pimples, blotches, boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at W. S. Lloyd's drug store. 50c. per bottle.

Aaron and Otto Quisenberry and George Boyd have been arrested at Canis for complicity in the murder of Emil Blakely by Louis Smith, at Wallonia.

Mr. C. M. Fraize, who was defeated by D. W. Elder for the nomination for Circuit Clerk, in Hardin County, claims that the votes in the primary were not counted correctly. He demands a re-count, and announces that if it is not granted he will be an independent candidate.

Unpleasantness of Current Fiction.

A misguided person recently, who was delirious of being cheerful, and seeking something that would raise his spirits, and who, had, perhaps, in his soul a hankering after beauty, said he could not find in any bookshop or on any stand a novel or short story of recent date that was not unpleasant in subject, and did not end either in despair or degradation. Even in the railway trains the same discouraging and altogether dyspeptic pabulum was offered him; the trains seemed to run by Schopenhauer. Every day a shoal of fiction is issued, and it is nearly all of this character. All the young writers catch this note. We cannot deny their sincerity. They do not know yet by experience that it is not a cheerful world they have fallen into, but their attitude to life is that of sadness, investigating sadness aided by a microscope. The duty is laid upon them of studying life as it really is, of exposing its imperfection, its evil and ugliness. This study is usually made without hope. And the being always downward. It comes to be felt that one can not be altogether sincere without being sad and too often coarse.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine for August.

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